*THE* NATIVE AMERICAN CHEEKY LINKS SHEET

Continual fed gov hostilities  
- policy of westwards expansion eg fort Laramie treaty 1868, union pacific railway 1869  
- reservation policy to americanise and destroy tribal lifestyle   
- 1953 termination more aggressive assimilation  
  
War crucial in inhibiting NA CR  
- plains wars and civil war led to massacre of thousands eg sand creek 1864, wounded knee 1890  
- during world wars fed funding to NA first to be cut and last to be reinstated  
  
Failure for NA to unite  
- even on reservations tribal divisions/ rivalries retained  
- geographical spread & lack of funding & unity led to 1920s collapse of society of American indians  
- collier mistakenly assumed all wanted self determination and did not allow for those fully assimilated  
- post ww2 ncai limited success as many NA suspicious out of touch as most members successfully assimilated

COLLIER/AIDA in the 1930s and the Indian Rights Association, 1882 -> they both had no idea what the NAs wanted! Civil rights vs Tribal rights etc.

Agressive nature of the NA's towards western settlers in 1865   --Link--  Passamaquady tribes toll collection on the highway that ran through their land in 1980's

Contrast between spiritual leadership of sitting bull and the organised, militant leadership of Richard Oakes

Urbanisation of NA'S results in emergence of self pride and unity resulting in the birth of Red power and other social/political protest movements aimed at gaining rights

--Link--

Urbanisation of AA'S after migration north in the 1920's results in emergence of black pride, cultural identity and leads to the Harlem Renaissance social movement

Alcohol threatened traditional tribal life by 1900---Link--- Gambling threatened tribal way of life by 1992  ie. western influence damaged tribes across period.

1865 NA's easily manipulated by Federal Government, seen by ease at which their lands were removed and Lone Wolf vs. Hitchcock - supreme court supports right of congress to revoke any treaties made in late 1800's -----Link------ Through 1970's/ 80's Supreme court much more in favour of NA cause eg. Oneida vs Madison countries - Oneida won case to sue for return of their lands.

- Collier's work for the Indian Reorganisation Act 1934, like that of Henry Dawes under the Dawes Act 1887. Dawes and Collier, although had contrasting ideas as to how to approach the Native American needs, both failed to consult or involve the Indians in their plans, thus resulting in their failure.

- The Indian Reorganisation Act 1934, which followed up work done by American Indian Defense Association (AIDA) in the 1920s and set a precedent for the 1975 Indian Self Determination Act, thew off the shackles of the Reservation Policy in the 1860s which wanted to destroy tribal bonds and communal lifestyle. Shows a complete reversal of government policy.

- Policies in the New Deal came at a difficult time, when some wanted self-determination and others had been successfully assimilated. The origins of this can be found since the start of World War One, as war gave the Indians a taste of urban life, in a climate that was focused on a international struggle, rather than discriminating against the Indians.

- Much advancement depended on the availability of federal funds. New Deal = Obvious lack of funding during a difficult economic climate, this can be compared to that of the last two decades of the 20th Century when funding was seriously cut back, thus impelling Reagan to spur 'Native Capitalism' which would encourage Native American profit making enterprises, helping to take the burden off federal expenditure.

- Indian Citizenship Act 1924 - gave Native Americans the right to vote. However its lack of significance is shown through the 1948 case, Harrison v. Laveen, which saw two Indian men, who had been refused the right to vote, finally recognised in favour of by the court. Another example of a policy which APPEARS to give Native Americans greater determination, but in reality, does not, like the 1934 Indian Reorganisation Act.

- Realisation of success of working together. Idea born in 1905 at the Muskogee Convention, yet considered a failure as Congress failed to identify their aims. Continued in 1944 with the National Congress of American Indians (representing 50 tribes), yet despite its successes, it worked through the, a slow process, which frustrated young Indians, who subsequently turned to militancy. This militancy found its height in the late 1960s in the Red Power movement particularly in 1969 at the Siege of Alcatraz and 1973 The Occupation of Wounded Knee.

